

## IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations  
For Seven Days Are  
Given.

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-  
land Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs.

### Foreign

It is announced that Italian consuls have left Turkish territory, and that Italian interests have been confined to American officials.

Baron Kikujuro, Ishii, Japanese ambassador to France, has accepted the foreign portfolio in the new Okuma cabinet in Japan.

Now that danger of war with China is over, Japan and Korea are both engaged in making supplies for Russia and the allies. The war brought big financial losses to Japan, but the gaps are being filled in part by the furnishing of guns, ammunition and general necessities to the armies at the front—particularly to the armies of Russia.

Advices from London intimate that the recent shipment of \$20,000,000 gold to the United States via Halifax is soon to be supplemented by heavy imports direct from South Africa and Australia.

Damage estimated at \$10,000,000 was caused by a terrific hurricane that swept over the northeastern and the northeast coast of Jamaica. Great banana plantations were completely destroyed. Sugar plantations suffered the same fate.

In London, England, George Joseph Smith, the wife murderer, was hanged at Maidstone. He was convicted of murdering three wives in order to collect life insurance. It was stated he had married five women.

It is stated in London that "the allies must, by all lawful means, prevent cotton reaching their enemies; it may be considered necessary to make cotton contraband."

It is stated in London that rather than allow cotton to be shipped to Germany, Great Britain will buy the entire crop from the United States.

### Domestic

Organization of a permanent association of Southern bankers to market the cotton crop has been effected at Galveston, Texas.

Three times the death trap in the gallows refused to work at Tampa, Fla., when Sheriff Will Spencer pulled the lever to send John Dade, negro, convicted of assaulting a white woman, to his death.

Practically every American citizen in the three southernmost counties of Texas—Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr—is resting under arms in fear that the overwhelming Mexican population of the whole section may break out in a race fight. The belief is increasing that the movement is in reality an attempt to turn back part of Texas to Mexican control. It is declared that information is at hand that organizers are working under the plan of San Diego, which calls for the death of every American male over sixteen years of age in communities along the Rio Grande and along the border of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

An Atlanta steel company is now engaged in filling a \$100,000 contract to supply the allied nations with barbed wire, which will be used for war purposes.

The president of an Atlanta company has been approached a number of times regarding the manufacture of munitions of war for European countries.

A bill absolutely forbidding the cultivation of cotton in the state of Mississippi during the year 1916 will be introduced before the next legislature. It is believed in Mississippi that the Texas legislature will take the same course.

At Tallahassee, Fla., August 17, Gen. George W. Goethals' resignation as governor of the Panama canal zone, recently sent to Washington, designates November 1 as the date of his retirement. He designed because his work in the canal zone is completed and the canal is operating successfully. He will retain his commission in the army.

Indictments charging manslaughter and criminal carelessness were returned in the criminal court in Chicago in connection with the Eastland disaster. Among those named were the owners of the Eastland.

Capt. Victor Del Franchis of the Italian army has arrived in New York City to purchase leather goods for the Italian army.

Five Mexican bandits and one Mexican woman were killed in the fight at Norriston, 68 miles north of Brownsville. For an hour fifteen Americans, eight of them United States cavalrymen, stood off the attack of sixty Mexicans. Five of the Americans were wounded, three of the latter soldiers. The fifteen were saved from death just as their ammunition gave out by the arrival of seventeen Texas Rangers.

Resolutions urging the warring European nations to conclude an honorable and lasting peace, and praising President Wilson's course in handling foreign complications, were adopted by the convention of the International Typographical union in session at Los Angeles.

### Washington

The Pan-American appeal to Mexicans to cease fighting and join in a movement to restore constitutional government has gone forward from the state department.

New uprisings by the Bobo and Zamor factions have broken out at Cape Haitien, and have forced Rear Admiral Caperton to establish military rule in the city, according to an announcement at the state department.

Secretary of State Lansing and diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala have signed an appeal addressed to the leaders of all factions in Mexico, petitioning them, in the name of humanity and national patriotism, to assemble a peace conference.

Prosperity reports from one hundred national bank examiners were made public by the comptroller of the currency.

According to reports received in Washington crops show "generally a marked improvement, an improvement especially noted in those sections where there has been some depression."

The financial centers throughout the country declare that the demand for money appears to be about normal.

Two American battleships, the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, sailed from Newport News for Vera Cruz in response to an urgent request from Commander McNamee that his little fleet of gunboats be reinforced in view of anti-foreign demonstrations at General Carranza's capital. It is stated in official circles that President Wilson himself ordered the warships sent.

The United States has dispatched a note to Vienna rejecting the Austro-Hungarian views that the great scale on which war munitions are being exported from America to enemies of the Germanic allies "is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Though friendly in tone, the reply is understood to repudiate flatly the suggestion in the recent Austro-Hungarian communication that the United States has permitted violation of neutrality. The United States will continue to act alone in representations to Great Britain regarding neutral trade. It has been learned that negotiations begun in Washington by the Swedish legation to obtain American co-operation in proposed concerted action of neutrals to protest against the British orders-in-council have brought no results.

Washington hears that the British board of trade actual figures for the month of July show an increase in imports of \$80,858,315. The principal increases were in food and metals. Exports show a large decrease, chiefly in coal, yarns, textiles and machinery.

North and South American powers have agreed on a definite plan for dealing with the Mexican problem. It is stated that a large part of Mexico and a vast majority of the people have not been involved in the fighting that followed the overthrow of Huerta. It is confidently believed that a constitutional government will solve the problem for the people of Mexico.

The 3,000-ton British steamer Jacobina, which was engaged in the transatlantic trade, has been sunk. Her captain and nine members of the crew were rescued.

The British steamers Osprey and Sumner and the Norwegian steamer Aurora have been sunk. The chief engineer, mate, and the mate's wife of the Sumnerfield were drowned.

While the Russians are fighting desperately to extricate themselves from the Austro-German cordon pressing them in Poland, their allies are working feverishly and with considerable success to open the Dardanelles, through which they hope to pour much needed war munitions into Russia.

The heavy losses which have been inflicted on the Turks have discouraged the Ottomans, according to Greek reports.

The appearance on the Italian front of Austrian troops released from the Russian campaign is announced. The number of 30,000 these troops, equipped with artillery sufficient for two army corps, attacked the Italians outside of Gorizia. The Italians forced the Austrian to retreat, leaving 2,000 dead, after a 15-hour battle.

Praga, the suburb of Warsaw, on the eastern bank of the Vistula, has been occupied by German troops, according to the German official statement.

It is stated that Italy will send 650,000 fresh troops to either France or the Dardanelles within the next three weeks.

An attack by German airships, which flew over the English coast at night, is announced by the English official press bureau. The statement says one of the airships was damaged by British aeroplanes and was towed into Ostend. Eight women, four children and one man were killed, and six women, four men and two children were wounded.

The British auxiliary cruiser, India, of 7,900 tons, has been torpedoed off the Norwegian coast. Eighty members of the crew were saved. The rescued men were picked up by the Swedish steamer Goestland.

Italian Stone German Vessels. Boston.—The assembling of 1,300 Italian reservists who were to sail on the steamer Canopic was marked by demonstrations against the Germans steamships Amerika and Cincinnati, laid up here as a result of which several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German vessels were struck by stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and the police but it could not be learned that any took effect. Ten arrests were made. One officer was stabbed.

## AMERICAN NOTE ON WAR MUNITIONS

REGARDING THE SELLING OF WAR MATERIALS TO BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

United States Puts Forth Principle Upon Which She Would Depend in Case of War.

Washington.—The state department made public its reply rejecting views advanced in the recent Austrian note which contended that exportation of war munitions from America to Austria's enemies was conducted on such a scale as to be "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Though friendly in tone, the note flatly denies the Austrian contentions, and recalls that that country and Germany furnished munitions to Great Britain during the Boer War when England's enemies could not import such supplies. It insists that the American Government is pursuing a strictly neutral course and adhering to a principle on which it would demand for munitions in the world's markets in case it should be attacked by a foreign power.

"The principles of international law," the communication concludes, "the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition of a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition, or other munitions of war to belligerent powers, during the progress of the war."

The United States asserts that it cannot accede to the suggestion that it modify the rules of international usage during a war on account of special conditions and declares the idea of neutrality advanced by Austria would "involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war."

Attention is directed to the fact that Austria and Germany before the war produced a great surplus of war munitions and sold them throughout the world "especially to belligerents" and "that never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the imperial and royal government."

A table of sales by Germany and Austria to Great Britain during the Boer war is appended to the note, and it is suggested that had Austria and Germany refused to sell arms to Great Britain at that time "on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the imperial and royal government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention."

### LUMBER EXPORTS DECREASE.

Fifty-Two Per Cent Reduction Shown For Year Ending June 30.

New Orleans.—The effect of the European war in curtailing exportation of forest products from the United States is detailed in a report of lumber exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, published in the current issue of The Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans. Exports of all items under the head of wood and its manufactures decreased 52 per cent, the value being \$49,937,656 compared to \$103,179,640 the previous year.

Every item shows a decrease except cent box shooks, which increased five per cent and hogsheds and barrels, which gained 22 per cent, or \$200,368 in value. Exports of lumber proper were 47 per cent of the year before or 1,129,250,000 feet, compared to 2,405,296,000 feet. Pine fell from 1,104,843,000 to 476,629,000 a 57 per cent loss.

### Russians Driven from Kubislo.

Berlin via London.—Army headquarters announced that German troops on the Russian battle front had driven the Russians from Kubislo in a northerly direction, taking 2,354 prisoners and that a Russian sortie from Kovno fortress was repulsed, the Germans capturing 1,000 men. In the region of Losyce and Medzyrzec the Germans broke through the Russian positions. General von Weyses's army alone captured 4,000 Russians up to August 14.

### Italians Stone German Vessels.

Boston.—The assembling of 1,300 Italian reservists who were to sail on the steamer Canopic was marked by demonstrations against the Germans steamships Amerika and Cincinnati, laid up here as a result of which several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German vessels were struck by stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and the police but it could not be learned that any took effect. Ten arrests were made. One officer was stabbed.

## WILL FIGHT TICK WITH BILL-POSTER

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT PUTS ON NOVEL CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

Dispatches from Raleigh Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Raleigh. Special from Washington.—The department of agriculture is beginning a bill-poster campaign against the cattle tick in the south. In every federal building throughout the tick-ridden territory colored posters crying "Dip the tick" will greet the caller. "Dip the tick" signs will hang in postoffices, customs buildings and elsewhere. The purpose is to get rid of the little pest that causes the south an annual loss of \$50,000,000.

"Dip the tick" is the slogan which the department has adopted for a special campaign against the cattle tick in the south," said a bulletin issued this week. "Blazoned in big letters this legend will stand out in startling relief upon a two-color poster which the department proposes to display in every postoffice in the tick-infested country. It is intended to make this catch phrase as familiar and as effective in the South as the now famous slogan 'Swat the fly.'"

"This poster is one of several novel features which the department is to employ to push its work for the eradication of the pest that costs the south \$50,000,000 a year. Various circulars and leaflets, profusely illustrated with half-tones, cartoons and diagrams, are being prepared to drive home to the farmer the damage the tick is doing and to preach the doctrine of the arsenical dip. Some of these are printed in two colors and all of them have more in common with the attractive circulars used by wide awake commercial firms in pushing their goods than with the quiet and often austere bulletins that ordinarily come from the government press."

Twenty-five counties in eastern North Carolina are tick infested. One does not realize how important the campaign just begun is until he knows that the entire south, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is involved. A small section of Virginia is infested, one-fourth of North Carolina, one-half of South Carolina, all of Georgia and Florida, most of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, one-half of Mississippi, and a little less than half of Oklahoma, and a portion of Tennessee.

### Marking State Boundary Line.

Permanent markers which will eliminate any further cause for dispute as to the boundary line that separates the States of North Carolina and Tennessee are being erected at the present time by the members of the mission named by the supreme court when it handed down its decision in this famous case. Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, state geologist of North Carolina and chairman of the commission, says that he expects the work will be completed within the next month. The markers are of stone which will not corrode and will stand for centuries to mark the line between the two commonwealths. On each of the three faces of the monuments is an inscription, "North Carolina" being inscribed on the Carolina side, "Tennessee" being the inscription on the side which faces that state and "1915" being chiseled on the remaining side.

North Carolina Gets \$43,067.27. Special from Washington says the apportionment among the states of funds appropriated by Congress for the militia, in accordance with section 1661 revised statutes, for the fiscal year 1916 gives North Carolina \$43,067.27. The amount set aside by the secretary of war for purchasing supplies and ammunition for the North Carolina militia is \$32,404.10.

### Moonlight Schools Make Progress.

Supt. J. T. Smith of the Stokes county public schools, writes the state department of education that he is now personally conducting a moonlight school at King, that is scoring big success. He sent the signatures of a couple of the men being taught that show well-written names after just one lesson when they could not write at all before joining the school. Superintendent Smith writes that he will organize moonlight schools all through the county early in the fall.

### Encampment up to Standard.

Adjutant General Young, who returned from Camp Glenn, Morehead City, where he attended the encampment of the Third Regiment, left at the school at Hendersonville, where his little daughter is ill with typhoid fever. Mrs. Young and the children are spending the summer at Hendersonville. General Young says that the Third Regiment encampment was well up to the other two regimental encampments held there this summer and that the officers and men made fine showings of proficiency.

### Record Tobacco Sales For July.

The sales of leaf tobacco on North Carolina markets during July aggregated 664,110 pounds compared with 134,663 pounds sold during July, 1914. July is one of the last months of the tobacco year and the sales are always way down compared with the sales in other months. Indeed, large numbers of the best markets in the state are closed during the month. The biggest sales during the month just closed were on the Fairmont market, 358,583 pounds being sold. Fair Bluff was second with 210,508 pounds. There were sales on only two other markets, Whiteville, 93,481 and Reidsville, 1,588 pounds. By September 1 the new year for the tobacco markets will have opened and sales will again begin to mount far in the hundreds of thousands of dollars each month. Information coming to the state department of agriculture is that the tobacco crop generally is very good and that there is every indication that the crop will be of that texture that is best calculated to cure well in the barns. It is expected that the crop in this state will somewhat exceed that for 1914.

### Expert Marksmen Selected.

The team of expert marksmen from the North Carolina National Guard to represent the state in the national competitive shoot to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., October 6, has been named as follows: Maj. W. F. Moody in command; First Lieut. J. H. Coon, Company K, First Regiment; Capt. C. I. Bard, Company K, First Regiment; Second Lieut. G. W. Hall, Company L, Second Regiment; Second Lieut. J. E. Whitfield, Company F, Third Regiment; Sgt. T. E. Rackley, Company D, Second Regiment; C. L. Hoard, Company B, First Regiment; J. M. White, Company L, Third Regiment; C. C. Porter, Company D, First Regiment; J. D. Jackson, Company L, Second Regiment; L. E. Batson, Company F, First Regiment; M. L. Rhodes, Company A, Third Regiment; alternates—S. E. Malone, Company D, Second Regiment; W. L. Glover, Company B, First Regiment; W. B. Ellis, Company L, Third Regiment.

### Big Cotton Mill Chartered.

A charter was issued for the Falls Manufacturing Company, Granite Falls, capital \$200,000 authorized and \$26,000 subscribed by 13 stockholders for the general manufacture of cotton yarns, hosiery, underwear, drying, bleaching and mercerizing cotton fabrics. The subscribers to stock are G. H. Getimer, J. D. Elliott, Charles H. Getimer, M. L. Lyerly, M. E. Jones, W. F. Russell, L. N. Short, A. N. Lutz, G. C. Bush, A. A. Cline, D. H. Worlick and J. L. Englehardt.

### Cotton Loss Thirteen Millions.

The cotton states are weathering the storm brought by the European war, but the financial loss because of the drop in cotton values is tremendous. The difference in the estimates at year end and the year before, is about \$235,000,000. That means a loss of not less than \$13,500,000 in cotton money to North Carolina. Some of this loss was made up in the increased value of corn, wheat and other foodstuffs, and horses and mules, but not enough to balance up.

The situation is revealed in the figures for June, 1915 and June, 1914; the exports for last June amounted to 323,140 bales and the year before 295,539, but the value of the exports for last June was but \$15,844,362 against \$31,721,444 for the previous June.

For the 12 months ending June, 1915 the exports of cotton totaled \$426,237 bales against 9,165,030 for 1914 with a value of \$376,214,487 against \$610,446,968, making a difference of \$234,232,481.

The South has been hit a staggering blow. Nothing has been so disastrous to it since the Civil War.

### Requisition For Embezzler.

A requisition was issued from the office of Governor Craig on the Governor of Alabama for Paul Clark, who is wanted in Moore county on a charge of embezzlement of funds as administrator of the estate of the late Mary Shaw. Clark is at Mobile, Ala., and the requisition is on application of Solicitor W. E. Brock, who writes the Governor that he has evidence that the ends of justice require that Clark be brought back to this state to answer the charges against him.

### Some Extensive Poultry Exhibits.

Allen G. Oliver, poultry expert with the United States department of agriculture, assigned to North Carolina to co-operate with the state department of agriculture and A. & M. college, says that gratifying progress is being made in this direction. Arrangements have just been made for extensive poultry exhibits by the poultry clubs with which Mr. Oliver is working especially at the state fair here, and at the Mecklenburg fair at Charlotte this fall.

### A Successful Summer School.

Seven hundred and thirty-one students from 90 counties of the state and 14 states of the Union were registered in 94 courses offered by 43 instructors in the University summer school just closed. The registration was 135 more than last year. The authorities are arranging for 1,000 students next year. One hundred and thirty-eight of the teachers were working for college or University credit, but mainly the students were teaching or preparing to teach in the public schools of the state.

## FIREMEN MEET IN RALEIGH NEXT

STATE ASSOCIATION DECIDES UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF THAT CITY.

### ALL OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Morehead City Wins Hose-Wagon Races.—Kinston and Asheville Follow Closely.

New Bern.—The North Carolina Firemen's Association unanimously accepted the invitation from Raleigh to meet there next year. Several other cities had in bids for the meeting, but the sentiment was overwhelmingly for the capital.

Officers were re-elected as follows: James D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, president; A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, first vice-president; A. M. Clark, of Southern Pines, second vice-president; John L. Miller, of Concord, secretary; Charles Schnibben, of Wilmington, treasurer; T. D. Davis, of New Bern, statistician.

These officers were re-elected after James A. Turner, of Louisburg, had addressed the convention and asked that such action be unanimously taken.

The first business meeting was held at the court house and was attended by more than one thousand people, including firemen and the guests of honor.

Promptly at 11 o'clock President McNeill called the convention to order, after which Rev. Euclid McWhorter, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, invoked the divine blessing upon the assembly. The address of welcome in behalf of the city of New Bern was delivered by Hon. S. M. Bryson in his usual eloquent and forceful manner. This was responded to by ex-Mayor James A. Turner, of Louisburg, in a most fitting manner. A. M. Clark, chief of the Southern Pines fire department, also made a few remarks in response to the welcome.

Sherwood Brockwell, of Raleigh, gave a most interesting demonstration on how to treat firemen who had been overcome by smoke or flames.

The first of the contests was the hose hose-wagon races. There were 11 entries in this contest and spirited rivalry was shown. Five prizes amounting to \$275 were offered to the winners. Morehead City firemen took the first and second prizes, while Lexington took the third. Caswell team of Kinston took the fourth, and Asheville the fifth. The time made by the various entries was as follows: East Spencer Hose Company No. 1, 33; Morehead City No. 2, 30; Lexington, 30 25; Caswell No. 1, 30 35; Asheville No. 1, 31 35.

### Writes His Own Movie Play.

Asheville.—Captain Bob of the National Guard, a motion picture aimed to increase interest in the National Guard organizations of the country, has been completed and will be put on the program of many moving picture theatres throughout the country within the next few days. The play was written by Capt. Robert R. Reynolds of this city, and he takes the leading role in the production, the majority of whose scenes were staged at this city. The picture has more endorsements from public men probably than any "movie" ever shown, the producer having gained the consent of a number of officials to show it with their endorsement.

The list includes the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, a number of United States Senators, prominent figures in the army and navy and many others who are interested in the nation-wide movement to arouse more cordial support for the National Guard organizations of the United States.

### Newbern Is Healthy Town.

New Bern.—Reports compiled by local physicians show that New Bern is one of the healthiest cities in the state and that, compared with its standing as to population, the death rate here is as low as any other city in the South.

### Good Roads For Surry.

Mount Airy.—Westfield and Shoals townships have each voted by good majorities \$30,000 in bonds to build graded sand-clay roads. Mount Airy township has invested \$100,000 in good roads during the past 18 months. Since April seven Surry county townships have voted bonds for road improvement, aggregating \$195,000. Bryn and Marsh will hold elections during the next 30 days and it is expected that these progressive townships will together add \$60,000 to investment in permanent roads.

### Freight Hearings at Greensboro.

Washington.—Examiner McShay of the Interstate Commerce Commission will hold hearings at Greensboro or September 21 for shippers protesting against proposed increases in freight rates on various commodities. The cases to come up for consideration are those of the North State Lumber Co. against the Southern Railway; the Snow-Lumber Co. against the Raleigh, Charlotte & Southern Railway; the Guilford Lumber Manufacturing Co. and the Owen M. Brainerd Co. against the Southern Railway.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By O. E. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.

### LESSON FOR AUGUST 22

#### ASA'S GOOD REIGN.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 15:1-15. GOLDEN TEXT—Draw nigh to God and he will draw nigh to you. James 4:8.

Skeptics who formerly laughed at the record of II Chron. 14:9 or at the reputed size of Xerxes' army are painfully silent in the face of the present European struggle where armies are reckoned by the millions. Abijah, Rehoboam's successor, easily defeated Jeroboam (ch. 13:13-20) because he "relied upon the Lord" and "Asa his son reigned in his stead."

I. Righteousness Exhorted, vv. 1-7. Returning from his wonderful victory over Zerah the Ethiopian, Asa is met by the spirit-anointed prophet, Azariah (v. 1). This man was taken possession of by the spirit of God (II Pet. 1:21; Num. 24:2; Judges 3:10; II Tim. 3:16). Thus it was that he commands even the king, "Hear ye me" (v. 2). His first words were encouraging ones, "Jehovah is with you," and the proof of his word was the victory Asa had just won, (ch. 14:9; Rom. 8:31; Deut. 20:1). That victory was a demonstration, it involved an obligation and had a lesson for the king as well, viz., that if he and his people would seek Jehovah they would find him, but if they forsook him "he will forsake you." The words recorded in verse three were a fearful indictment "without the true God," Eph. 2:12) and they are a suggestive picture of this age that is so sadly in need of a "teaching priest" and is so constantly acting as though "without law" or else is a law unto itself. But God was merciful (Ps. 103:8; 117:2), and in that time of testing was working his good will. Thus it came that "in their great trouble" (v. 4) they sought Jehovah and "he was found of them." Neglecting him there was "no peace," and "great vexations" also (Isa. 48:22). Our Lord has prophesied even greater calamities in the last days of Israel's apostasy (Matt. 24:6; 7) and the present upheaval in Europe can be largely traced to apostasy and to the treatment of God's people Israel.

II. Righteousness Executed, vv. 8-15. (1) The King's Part, vv. 8, 9. Asa had shown himself worthy of this special revelation from God: (a) his conduct (14:2, 3, 5); (b) his words of command and exhortation (14:4); (c) his care for and service in behalf of others (14:6); (d) his reliance upon and zeal of God (14:11). Verse eight is suggestive of the way he received this revelation; (a) he "took courage"—a word of commendation will revive any weary heart. (b) He "put away the abominations," most thoroughly, which his great-grandfather Solomon had brought into Israel, and in accordance with the word of God (Deut. 7:5). There are many strange altars in our land today, forms of religion that stand not the test of God's word and which not alone deceive the very elect but are sweeping into their vortex the sons and daughters of the saints of God. Anything, no matter how esthetic or morally elevating or professedly religious, that measures not according to this word, should be torn down. (c) But Asa was constructive as well as destructive for he built again "the altar of Jehovah."

(2) The People's Part, vv. 10-15. (a) They obeyed and gathered together at Jerusalem, at the proper time and the place. (b) They "offered sacrifice unto the Lord." Heretofore their offerings had been to their selfishness or to strange gods. Their gift was a costly one and the Lord's treasury is always a standard whereby to measure the work of grace in the hearts of his people. (c) They made another covenant "to seek the Lord." (Ps. 105:3, 4; Amos 5:4, 6). Those who seek him find him (Ps. 14:2). To seek him is pleasing to him, but it must be as theirs, "with all their soul." We find God in Christ (John 14:6; I John 5:20). Whosoever sought him not were punished, even so will those be who now turn from him (John 16:8, 9; Matt. 25). (d) They gave public testimony of their determination (v. 14). Loud protestations are not always permanent.

Conclusion. Though Asa had a parental handicap (I Kings 15:13) and lived in a corrupt court still he yielded to the teaching of God's word and therefore wrought a great reformation.

Recognizing the source of power in his own life Asa taught the people the word of God, to seek God and to keep his commandments.

Asa's reformation was in reality a religious revival and such is the only kind that has any permanency.

In the time of testing Asa (1) went to God for help; (2) pleaded the cause of God and the honor of his name; (3) went out to fight, trusting in God.

Revival heights and experiences bless us evermore, a new light shines in our daily life, the level of life is higher and the ideals of men and of communities are more noble and exalted.

No one can work his best without enthusiasm, and revivals provide both inspiration and enthusiasm.

Asa was freed from invasions for twenty years after his experience.